THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

News from the South.

REBELLION WITHIN REBELLION

Extraordinary Disaffection in North Carolina and Georgia.

STEPHENS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinions of the Richmond "Whig."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Rebels in Rebellion.

NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FILLED WITH ARMED DESERTERS AND RUNAWAY SLAVES—THEIR RAID ON THE PLANTERS—ALL EFFORTS TO CAPTURE THEM REFUSED—EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY IN NORTH CAROLINA—JEFF. DAVIS IN FAVOR OF EVACUATING VIRGINIA, ETC.

Dr. J. W. Ross, who stands high as a clergyman in North Carolina arrived, in New York yesterday direct from Raleigh, with important intelligence. He says the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, is alive with Rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized, and abundantly able to protect themselves.

In the western part of the State they reign supreme. There they not only make repeated raids on the wealthy planters and Rebel depots for supplies, but give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in their raiding expeditions.

The Rebel authorities, says Doctor Ross, have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the Rebel ranks, having been repulsed in all their efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted out for this purpose by the Rebels has proved a failure, for those who were not killed in battle deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers are continually increasing. Jeff. Davis said, when in Raleigh, that the deserters from the Confederate army outnumbered the Confederate soldiers in the field.

The extensive conspiracy recently brought to light at Raleigh implicates many prominent officers of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State Government of North Carolina and all the railroads in the event Governor Vance fails to instigate at once separate State action for peace with President Lincoln.

The doctor says that it is now apparent to the Rebel authorities that General Grant has been affording facilities to General Lee to receive his reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring of his trap, will close up the last gap and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Governor Vance says, is Grant's plan, which has given Mr. Davis much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, having repeatedly implored General Lee to do so, and not incur the risk of a capitulation of his army. This was told to Dr. Ross just before leaving Raleigh by an aid on Governor Vance's staff.

Reconstruction.

IMPORTANT EXTRACT FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS—REPLY TO GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONFERENCE PROPOSITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 31.

The letter from Vice President Stephens to William King, the messenger from General Sherman, with propositions to negotiate, is published. The invitation was for the Vice-President to meet Mr. Vanlue in Atlanta. After expressing his anxiety to promote the termination of this "fratricidal war," Mr. Stephens says:—

But, in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman you may also say to him, that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment, to be submitted to the action of our respective Governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself, as you represent him to have expressed himself), I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter, with all the earnestness of my nature, upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country upon principles of honor, right, and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

NEGOTIATIONS TO COME ONLY WHEN THE BELLIGERENTS ARE EXHAUSTED.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 31.

"Peace cannot be secured by fighting," is a cry that we sometimes hear from the fainthearted. "It must be made by negotiation," they say. Very true; and yet such is the nature of belligerent man that fighting is often the only road to negotiations. Two men on the court-green engaged in a combat to settle some difficulty, either of friends having been unavailing, the first shock and rage of the fight would be for him who attempts to part them, and to institute "negotiations." But wait until they are well blown, until blackened bruises and bleeding wounds have taken away the ardor of combat, and then a boy can separate them, and "negotiation," ending in a "peace," is the most natural of things. Peace is finally established through the negotiation, but the fighting had made negotiation practicable and easy.

In the war which the United States is waging upon us it is vain to expect negotiations until the assailing party has been pummelled out of his fury, or comes to despair of success. The failure of hope will be attended with a sense of weariness and exhaustion that will prepare our adversaries for negotiation. Till then, and while they are raising their blows in rage with all their force, and filling the air with cravings of victory, the petitions of peace coming from us, would be as unfeeling as the supplicating "Plaise sir" which is heard at the wax-pipe spout in answer to each full of the bell. The duty of the present hour is to deal right lusty blows upon our enemy, and to make him disgusted with his undertaking.

Peace will then come of itself and accord. It can never come a moment before by supplication. If those among us who are for "negotiation" must whine, let them whine to the enemy, and not to us. If they do not agree to submit to what we are encompassing the enemy and injuring the cause of the country by their whinings; and they ought to respect the public judgment sufficiently to give over their fond and unmanly counsels.

BLOODTHIRSTY REBEL VIEW OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig, October 31.

Talking of reconstruction, there is but one means for a thorough reunion, and that is by a combination between the Confederates and the Northern conservatives, cemented by the blood of the Black Republicans. If the Northern conservatives would at once and actively co-operate with us on this basis, there might be hopes of a happy and permanent reunion. But nothing short of the blood, the extermination of the monsters who have made this war will suffice.

If the Northern conservatives are not ready for this combination, the next, and possibly our best alternative is annexation to England or France. This would render reunion forever impossible, and at the same time gratify that which is the absorbing passion of every Southern heart—vengeance on the infernal Yankees. I would make the application for annexation in the first instance to England, as the mother country. If she declines we could then apply to France. The advantages to either would be so great that refusal could not be expected.

The advantages to us would be, eternal separation from the Yankees, and the ability of wreaking upon that Godless race a rich and sweet revenge. At present, however able we may be to maintain our independence, we are not able to desolate their land as they have desolated ours. Until that is effected, the dead cannot rest quietly in their graves.

—A singular letter has come to light, addressed, in 1824, by one Vincenzo Micarelli, of Zante, to Prince Metternich, giving a very unfavorable report of the dissolute life led by Byron when at Missolonghi. The writer declares that Byron was both hated and feared by the Greeks, and that his death resulted from poison administered by them; and Micarelli says the deed was not only pardonable but creditable.

—An ingenious Englishman has been permitted to try some experiments at the gas works at Mallines, the most successful of which was the sudden appearance throughout the city of a beautiful clear red light, which threw around rays of the most brilliant description. It is said that by the addition to the gasometer of some chemical salts, an increase of light and changes of color can be instantaneously produced.

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF COLONEL NORTH.

He is Tried To-Day for Election Frauds.

HIS FRIENDS DESPONDENT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Colonel North's trial has commenced to-day. His counsel plead want of jurisdiction in the Military Commission. There is a prospect that this preliminary question will occupy to-day. Colonel North and his assistants are looking haggard and anxious.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Erie County Wide-Awake for the Union.

TRAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

CORRY, Pa., November 2.—The surrounding population turned out in great numbers last night to hear George Francis Train, the champion of law, liberty, and Union, at this place. He said that, McClellan being the candidate of Belmont, it is legitimate to draw instances for illustrating him and his political course.

Jacob put on goat-skin gloves and imposed on his old fond father, by which trick he cheated Esau out of his birthright. This was eminently Democratic, as things are now-a-days; but it was honest and innocent compared with the wholesale swindle attempted by the thimble-riggers at Chicago. They were for peace, or war, or nothing, to impose on the honest voters of their party; and their design was not to cheat an individual, but a nation, of its birthright of liberty, life, and happiness. (Laughter and applause.)

THE VERMONT BANK ROBBERY CASE

MONTREAL, C. W., November 3.—An application was made before the Judges yesterday for a writ of *habeas corpus* for thirteen of the St. Albans raiders, in custody here. The application was decided as illegal, as the case was not out of the hands of the magistrate, and no final commitment has yet been made. The public examination of witnesses begins to-day.

Sudden Death.

BOSTON, November 3.—O. W. Potsdamer, proprietor of the Apollo Gardens, was instantly killed last night, by being thrown from his carriage.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE LAST MOVEMENT.

What it was Designed to Accomplish.

WHAT IT EFFECTED.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes the following particulars of General Grant's last movement:—

In the first place, the movement was made for two things. One was the possession of the Boydton plank road and the Southside railroad. The second was to gain a perfect knowledge of the enemy's position, and the entire track of country over which our army passed.

We gained the plank, but from a variety of causes we failed to get hold of the railroad. Nevertheless we managed to inflict a great amount of damage upon the enemy, taking large numbers of his army prisoners, and seizing a long line of works which could have been held, if so desired, and would have extended our line some three miles towards the Appomattox river.

Having thus explained the intention, I come to the execution, and in doing so I will show conclusively why the original plan was abandoned, and also show what was really accomplished. To do this, I intend taking up each corps' operations *seriatim*, premising that I have had to treat other eyes than my own for the movements of the 9th Corps. In the main features I believe I will be found correct.

The 2d Corps moved down the Halifax road on the afternoon of Wednesday, bivouacking near the "Honeycomb House." At 3.30 o'clock Thursday morning General Hancock took up his line of march, moving down the road almost due south, until he struck the Church road, passing the "Conway" and "Emmons" Houses. Filing abruptly to the right, the corps pushed rapidly up the Church road until they reached the "Hyatt" House, where a byroad branched off to the left and west.

Pushing on by this road they crossed Arthur's Swamp, and eventually struck into the Vaughan road, near Mrs. Davis' house. Following this road nearly southwest, and crossing Hatcher's Run, they soon turned to the right at the "Kay's House," going almost north up a wood road, called the Quaker road, until a place called "Dabney's Mill" was reached. Keeping straight on, and passing the "Spain House," the corps eventually struck the Boydton plank road, near the "Strand House."

At Dabney's mill a picket line of the enemy was encountered and hereabouts surprised, many being sent to the rear, from Young's and Rosser's Brigade of Cavalry. Here also a Rebel Major was captured, whose horse was one of our main forage for his own. He afterwards proved to be Major Venable, Assistant Adjutant-General of Hill's Corps, although from his reticence and the absence of any documents on his person, this unimportant fact was not learned until late in the day.

As soon as the 5th Corps had reached a connection with the wood road just spoken of, or the Duncan road, the 2d Corps moved on, as before stated, for the Boydton plank. On reaching which, General Egan's Division (the 2d), who had the advance, was thrown forward in two lines of battle. Charging up the bank in gallant style, General Egan succeeded in gaining a line of works, holding Hatcher's Run and one gun, in front of which a wide ravine extended. Pushing a brigade across the run, General Egan determined to storm and take the works on the opposite bank.

Selecting a forlorn hope, and pushing a strong body of skirmishers in four columns or lines over the stream, he was about to give the order to advance, when a furious attack was made upon General Mott's Division from the east and on his right flank. General Mott's Division was supporting General Egan.

The attack was so sudden, and from so unexpected a quarter (that flank being considered protected by the 5th Corps), that General Mott found his line forced back in some confusion. The enemy then turned his entire attention upon our front line (General Egan), and at the same time bringing his batteries to bear upon both flank and front, or rather on his right and rear, and left and front.

In this critical moment General Egan was equal to the occasion, and he rapidly drew back his right, facing south, and so covered his rear from being carried. His right centre faced east, while the left stood firm, looking north. One brigade, forming the extreme left (composed of new troops, and belonging to General Mott's Division), was faced about and sent rapidly to the support of the right, while a string of skirmishers protected the only open side of this impromptu and novel square.

Meanwhile, Sleeper's Tenth Massachusetts Battery rapidly unlimbered in the rear, and commenced a terrific fire upon the enemy at short range, manœuvring his battery from front to right in splendid style. Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, also performed good service, and displayed great gallantry in this trying moment.

In shorter time than it takes to write those lines, three successive charges were made by the Rebels, only to be repulsed with great slaughter and heavy loss in prisoners. The charges were met with great firmness by the "White" Division, and the heroic conduct of these gallant regiments deserves all the glory that can be accorded to them. Each charge by the enemy was followed by a counter charge on the part of General Egan, and he took altogether nearly a thousand prisoners.

After this brief repulse, the division of General Mott recovered their formation, and executed a co-operative charge, taking some hundred prisoners.

The scene at this stage of the engagement was a terribly exciting one, for the firing was so sharp and continuous, the scope of the battle was so small, and the situation of the advance division so critical, that one could almost imagine himself in the very midst of the fight. In fact, the different opposing batteries were so close to each other, that the shells ploughed the very ground beneath the guns.

While the engagement was going on in front a division of Rebel cavalry, who had been annoying our rear on the Boydton plank road, commenced a vigorous shelling of our new position, throwing our ambulance and ammunition trains into momentary confusion. As I sat on my horse, near the Strand House, shells were flying over our heads at three different angles, and it puzzled every one how to escape.

At one time I almost imagined that the gallant 2d would be compelled to give way, and perhaps be badly whipped. The bravery of the men, however, and the admirable manner in which the 2d Division was handled by General Egan, turned the fate of the day, and resulted greatly in our favor.

Our loss was very small, considering the situation of our troops. The 2d Division, although they had to receive a combined attack on their right and rear, and exposed to an additional artillery fire on their front, and to a portion of our own artillery fire, nobly withstood the terrific onslaught of the enemy, repulsing each successive charge, and taking large numbers of prisoners. Their loss was 3 officers and 27 men killed, with 11 officers and 110 wounded.

The 3d Division, General Mott, after the first momentary confusion, speedily recovered and went in again with vigor. Their loss was not over 400; but it is now so late that I am unable to be precise.

The fight only lasted an hour, and was of the warmest description. Generals Grant and Meade were on the ground, with General Hancock; and I learn from good authority that General Egan's conduct was very warmly praised. General Meade sent for General Egan afterwards, and complimented him highly, and remarked that it was one of the most difficult positions for a commander to be placed in.

The 2d Corps captured altogether some 1500 prisoners.

From the fact that the 5th Corps did not connect with General Hancock, and in total absence of whole, the possession of the plank road was abandoned, and the corps fell back on the 5th Corps on the Wood road, called by the Rebels "Dowgrah road," and reached Hatcher's Run about midnight.

Gregg's Cavalry were lying in support of General Hancock, and executed a charge to the left of our position and back of the plank road. It created a diversion, and was partially successful.

The 9th Corps moved from their intrenched camps on our left, passing out by Fort Cummings, and pushing down the Church road until they struck the Hawk's and Robinson's farms. Seizing a line of breastworks thrown up by the Rebels, and abandoned by them after a slight resistance, the corps based themselves in turning the works and changing somewhat their direction.

This was continued down the road, and the works extended in unbroken line as they advanced, until they struck the Duncan road about a mile or so to the right of Hatcher's Run. But little opposition was made to their advance and scarcely any hindrance offered to their operations. This, in substance, was the operations of the 9th Corps.

It was contemplated that this command would reach the apex of the enemy's position at almost the same moment that the 2d Corps would strike into the plank road and the enemy's flank. This would create a diversion and cancel, for a time, the movements of 2d Corps, and it was expected would lead to important results.

The 5th Corps, in fact, was the moving pivot in the whole combined wheeling movement, and while connecting with our old position on the right, they would hide the progress of the centre, (5th Corps) and left (2d Corps) until it would be too late for the enemy to prevent our onward movement. From some unexplained reason, the 5th Corps did not get on the enemy's line at daylight, as anticipated, and the 2d Corps had already become engaged when the did so get on—thus revealing the extent of our scheme of operations.

General Warren's Corps (5th) moved out by the Vaughn road to the Church road, up which they filed, past the site of Poplar Spring Church, on to the left of the 9th Corps' intrenchments, passing out by Fort Cummings in rear of the 9th, and then striking out to the left by a new military road.

Considerable delay was occasioned by the road inside our works being taken up by the command of General Parkes; and although the corps was got in motion at 5 A. M., it was past 8 when General Crawford's Division (the 1st), bringing up the rear, defiled out of our works. Generals Ayres' Division (the 5th), temporarily under the command of General Bartlett, had the advance, with General Ayres' Division (the 2d), in the centre.

After clearing the abatis in front of Fort Cummings, the 5th Corps plunged into the works to the left, and pushed rapidly on by a road cut by the engineers, and after a rapid march of about two miles reached the Duncan road, where General Bartlett's Division became hotly engaged. The division was rapidly thrown into three lines of battle by brigade, the right overlapping the military road, and the left on the Armstrong farm, while the 3d Brigade of rear line rested on the Duncan road.

A sharp and running fire of musketry ensued, and for a time the engagement was pretty severe. The division ultimately succeeded, however, in driving the enemy from a line of works, hastily thrown up by them, and the Rebels sullenly fell back. Our loss in this division was rather severe considering the period of the fight, some sixty men being wounded, but I was informed that none were killed.

General Ayres coming up, was ordered to mass his division on the left of the military road, in the woods and to the rear. He did so, facing his troops toward the road and right, where he remained the greater part of the day.

General Crawford arrived and proceeded down the road, pushing past the 2d Division, until he came to the Duncan road, where he turned to the left, and marched up the Duncan road, past the Armstrong House, and reached Hatcher's Run, crossing which, at the dam near Armstrong's Mills, he formed his division in order of battle, his right resting on its run.

The Maryland Brigade, from General Ayres' Division, was temporarily detached from his command and assigned to that of General Crawford. The 1st Brigade, General Bragg, of the 3d Division, being larger than the 3d, Colonel Hoffman, the Maryland Brigade was split in two, and a wing placed on each flank of Colonel Hoffman's Brigade, thus making both lines of an adequate strength.

As soon as the line was formed, the order was given, 'Forward.' General Crawford's orders were to advance straight forward, keeping his right resting on the run, and to ultimately connect with General Egan, of the 2d Corps. It was supposed that Hatcher's Run took its course toward the Boydton plank road, in a segment of a circle, and that by taking the run for his guide, General Crawford could not fail to make the proper connection.

The result showed that the map upon which these plans were matured was totally incorrect, and this fact caused a complete change in the actual manœuvres of Crawford's command. As that General advanced, he found the ground over which he had to pass of the roughest description, huge boulders lying scattered all through the woods, and the woods themselves of the most impenetrable description.

These obstacles, however, were overcome without much delay, and the lines kept moving up in good style for some distance, when the run suddenly and unexpected changed its course to the east, forming a huge bend or elbow, which caused General Crawford's right to shift slowly to the right as he advanced, thus carrying his left further to the right.

This was the critical moment; for, had not the run taken this bend, the left of the 5th Corps would undoubtedly have come in collision with Hill's Corps, which was lying concealed in the dense woods. As it was, the division of General Crawford just cleared the enemy, and when he came out of the bend spoken of, and resumed his direct march for the Boydton plank road, he was virtually in the rear of Hill's Corps.

I have reason to infer that the enemy were in perfect knowledge of our movements, and quietly laid still until they were fairly on the flank of the 2d Corps before they made their attack.

Be that as it may, there is no room for doubt that this is the true reason why the 2d Corps found its flank exposed to the attack of the enemy. As it was, I cannot see that any particular blame can be laid upon any one, for the plan was made and rendered futile by an error in the map.

The run was the guide, and its crooked course misled our columns. I think that I have explained the reason why the movement failed to win its full fruition, and although unfortunate in that respect, I think that the heavy loss inflicted upon the Rebels in prisoners, redeemed, in great part, the fortunes of the day.

To make a review of the entire operations one has only to remember that the great event sought to be accomplished was the seizure of the Southside railroad. This was a failure. But, on the other hand, look at the credit side. We captured at least 1500 prisoners, and lost not one-half that number. Three guns and four battle flags were also among the fruits of the day. True, at one time matters looked very squally for the 2d Corps, but by the genius of our general the tide was turned, and instead of a loss we had a positive gain.

We also had possession of a line of works, commanding a strong position, connecting with our old left, and running nearly north, and eventually striking the Duncan road. If we had wished, we could have held this line, which would have contracted the operative limits of the Rebel army to a considerable degree. But they can be taken at any time without any trouble or loss on our part, so that their continued possession is not of much account.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUD.

Endeavor to Postpone the Case of Colonel North.

THE GOVERNMENT DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Governor Seymour's Commission sought another interview to-day with the President. They then visited Secretary Stanton, who gave them a long audience. They have satisfied themselves, from the evidence which has already been submitted to their inspection, that the affair is more grave and serious than they had supposed.

Judge Parker also yielded the point of competent jurisdiction, and "roosts much lower" than when he first arrived here. His point to-day, urged with great pertinacity, was that Colonel North's trial be postponed until after the election. Secretary Stanton opposed that, saying the case was in the hands of the Bureau of Military Justice, and he could see no reason for his interference; but he would second any arrangement approved by Judge Holt.

The Seymanites waited on Judge Holt, who went through the farce in earnest with them, and, although willing to extend them any proper courtesy, could see no reason why Colonel North's case should not be proceeded with precisely as any other person's would be.

He would allow them all reasonable time to prepare a defense, but more than that he could not consistently concede. The open court was indeed the only proper place to argue for a postponement, and it was for the Court to decide as to the propriety of delay, after the prisoners had been put on trial.

Colonel North, or one of his accomplices, will be tried to-morrow. Messrs. Gilbert and McPherson have been retained as counsel, and, with the Commissioners, have free access to the prisoners. They had a protracted interview with them to-day, preparatory to opening the case to-morrow.

It is not true as stated that the votes seized at the New York State Agency at some have been surrendered to the Commissioners, and by them distributed. There were among the forged votes seized several packages which had every appearance of being genuine.

These were handed over to Mr. Kelly, upon his personal pledge that they should be faithfully distributed, and it is understood that he left for New York to-night for that purpose. Judge Parker and his colleague remain here. The two latter gentlemen were present during the sitting of Court this morning, witnessing and participating in the preliminaries of the case.

The Government has been flooded with letters from the army and all parts of the country since the exposure, communicating important information, or detailing the writer's knowledge of this and other frauds practised and contemplated by the Copperheads.

One officer writes that, at a convivial gathering, an old friend and former officer in the army, but at the time taking McClellan votes for New York, revealed to him the fact that ten thousand fraudulent soldiers' votes would be used in New York city and Brooklyn alone—that the thing was all arranged.

When asked how such a fraud could be carried out, he replied that there were householders enough in New York and all the large towns willing to swear to anything which would help the McClellan party. A pressing invitation for the McClellan vote-gatherer has been issued by the Court, and he will no doubt have another opportunity to officially detail his own participation. In fraud new devices, months are hourly unfolding.

Mr. Belmont's Bets.

In the Washington correspondence of the *Herald*, a few days since, it was stated that Mr. Belmont was ready and anxious to bet on the result of the election, and that his conditions on the subject excited considerable surprise.

In response to this notice, we published on Monday the following note, saying that it came from a perfectly responsible quarter:—

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

Under the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says, in its last Sunday issue, that Mr. Belmont is ready to bet heavily against McClellan's election.

I have only to say that within a short time $2000 to $1000 was offered him that Lincoln would be elected. This he declined, and said he required three to one, that, not of course, much confidence in the success of his friend and nominee.

If Mr. Belmont has changed his views, the bet of two to one is still open for him to accept. UNION.

In reply to this we have received the following:—

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

SIR:—A correspondent in your paper of to-day, seems anxious to learn a bet on the coming Presidential election.

I offer the following bet: Fifty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars (or the money to be deposited in the New York Trust Company, that if Mr. Lincoln should be elected, he will be in a state of war during the balance of his administration, or will be succeeded by a peace party, with separation; and the same amount, to be similarly deposited, that if General McClellan is elected the Union will be restored within his term of office.

Yours, very respectfully,
AUGUST BELMONT.

It seems from this that Mr. Belmont is not at all anxious to bet on the result of the election, even when he can have odds of two to one in his favor. As to the bet which he is willing to take, we submit it to public consideration. The main point established by his letter is, that he has no faith whatever in McClellan's election.—*New York Times.*

—There are now three female American sculptors, to wit:—Miss Hosmer, Miss Stephens, and a Mrs. Freeman (now in Italy), just becoming known to fame.

—Miss Elizabeth Maria Black, the fat girl of Phœnixville, died on Sunday, the 23d instant, aged 13 years, 6 months, and 17 days. When at the age of 12 years, Miss Black weighed 260 pounds. At the time of her death she weighed 380 pounds.

—Dickens, in his new story of "Our Mutual Friend," like Thackeray in his later novels, is said to have borrowed some characters from America. A New York journal asserts that "a large class of readers in New York will recognise in the person of Mortimer Lightwood, Esq., a gentleman of New York, of whom Mr. Dickens has made a striking silhouette." Who is he?

—A soldier in one of the late battles, sitting very coolly behind one of his guns, where the shot was falling very fast, being asked by the chaplain whether he was supported by Divine Providence, replied, "No, sir; I am supported by the 6th New Jersey."

—Where a new building was being erected adjoining one of the highest in a neighboring city, an employee went out upon the roof of the completed building, and finding the neighbor was going up some five feet higher than his, made the inquiry of the mason, "Why didn't the owner build it a little higher?" Without any hesitation the mason replied, "Cause he didn't owa any higher."

—A gentleman of Buffalo, who had not been to Bennington since his youth, fifty years ago, went there lately, and found that Mount Anthony, which used to be a conspicuous object from his father's house, was no longer visible, another hill intercepting the view. He says the old hill has sunk, or else the new one has increased in altitude during his absence of fifty years. Who has been meddling with those hills? Speak out!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 42. Noon, 48. One P. M., 49½. Wind, N. E.

PAYMENT OF CITY BOUNTIES.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to sixty-two volunteers, who will be credited in case any future calls are made.

UP IN A BALLOON.

A Bird's-eye View of the City.

Did you ever "go up" in a balloon, reader of THE TELEGRAPH? You have been propelled gently through the air these many times on that rope contrivance called a "swing," we have no doubt, and to a very great height also. But were you ever seated in the basket of a balloon, and elevated to a height of some fifteen hundred or more feet—far above the roofs of the houses, and seemingly almost beyond the clouds? If not, some day pay a visit to that famous aeronaut, Professor Lowe, who is now hourly affording our citizens an opportunity to make topical ascensions to whatever height they may desire, from his balloon grounds, Fifteenth and Coates streets.

In these balloon ascensions the entire city is spread out before your gaze, as though looking down upon a map. Almost encircling the city, roll the waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill. The frowning walls of the Penitentiary, now bathed in the rays of the setting sun, appear to you like some ancient castle, fraught with legends of yore, and hospitably inviting you within its walls. Girard College, the State House, Fairmount Park, Point Breeze, all come before your eye in rapid succession, and are invested with an attractiveness that, *on the earth*, they never before possessed.

How strangely do the white shutters of the houses contrast with the bricks that compose them! And yet, viewed from such a height, how singularly picturesque do they become! Philadelphia never looks more cleanly and more quiet than when viewed from the basket of a balloon. But for the continuous stream of pedestrians upon her streets, one would think that the city lay in waiting for the reception of some renowned guest, at whose feet the inhabitants were ready to bow in submission.

We cannot convey to our readers the remotest idea of the ecstatic pleasure derived in making a balloon ascension. Such a "bird's-eye view" can be obtained as has never yet been presented by any map. And so far as safety is concerned, one is in as little danger as though seated in his or her rocking-chair at home. The art of Professor Lowe has reduced the science of ballooning to a perfect system.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Lowe inflated his splendid balloon "Washington," and a number of ladies and gentlemen ascended a distance of one thousand feet, the balloon being controlled by a rope attached to a windlass. About 4 o'clock one of his assistants carried on an aerial voyage, and after remaining in the air about two hours, landed safely in the neighborhood of Eighth and Dickenson streets.

During the absence of his assistant, Professor Lowe filled a new and magnificent balloon, and at 7½ o'clock it was let up about 1000 feet, with fireworks. At that height the display was most brilliant, and attracted the attention of thousands of persons in the streets. The balloon was then hauled down, and several gentlemen embraced the opportunity of witnessing Philadelphia by gaslight. On descending they expressed their great delight at the magnificent view spread before them. These exhibitions are to be continued daily, and on Saturday next Professor Lowe will make a grand ascension with his large balloon.

Among those who made excursions yesterday were W. F. Miskey, Esq., of Philadelphia; Miss Stevens, Philadelphia; George Lee and lady, New York; George Hooton and lady, New York; Thomas M. Coleman, Mr. Swain, Mr. Crump, and others of this city.

BURGLARY, AND ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the clothing store of Mr. Charles Tyrrell, No. 626 Market street, was entered by burglars, who effected an entrance by prying open the back shutters. About $1000 worth of clothing was packed up and placed in the yard ready to remove. Two suspicious characters seen lurking about the neighborhood were watched by the police, and followed to Eighth and Sansom streets, where they were arrested by Officers Bean and Sanders. One of them had a "jimmy" on his person, and another $24 in counterfeit notes. As soon as the attempted burglary became known they were suspected of being implicated. This morning they were arraigned before Alderman Welding, and gave the names of Ed. Richings and Henry Melville. Mr. Tyrrell, the clothing merchant, was present and recognised the counterfeit money found in the possession of the thieves as money placed there by himself, with a private mark thereon to indicate its bogus character. This fact clearly fastened the burglary on the prisoners, who were at once committed to answer at Court, bail being refused. The burglars had broken into the store, and intended to remove their plunder some time during the night.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—This new system for the transmission of sums under thirty dollars went into effect on Tuesday, on which day about thirty dollars were purchased at the Philadelphia Post Office, and numerous inquiries were made by persons desirous of information in reference to the system. So favorable were the indications on the first day, that it was believed the system would prove a success, and would be at once adopted by all persons desiring the transmission of small sums to near or distant points, the certainty of transmission so strongly recommending it to the favor of the public. It is not improbable that the Government will speedily devise a plan by which the money-order system can be made available for the transmission of funds from the several headquarters of the army.

THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—Mrs. Mary Wilhelm, of Bethlehem, Pa., on getting off a passenger car at Eighth and Callowhill streets, yesterday, was thrown to the ground by the car being too quickly started, and had one of her hips fractured, besides being much bruised. A physician who was called to attend upon Mrs. Wilhelm pronounced the injury to be a serious one. As she is of advanced age and unable to move quickly, ample time should have been given her to get on the platform. Several instances of injury to aged persons, under similar circumstances, have occurred recently.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.—During the address at National Hall last evening, one man accused another of picking his pocket. The crowd was immense at the time, and during a push the party was relieved of his pocket-book. Turning round, he saw the accused with his hands up, and charged him with the theft. The latter was taken into custody and locked up all night. This morning it was shown that he was a respectable person, and as there is no proof against him, any more than he was near the person, he was of course discharged. He now in turn will prosecute the person who preferred the charge.

A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that the learned and eloquent divine, Rev. B. M. Hatfield, will speak on "Our National Crisis" this evening, at National Hall. Notwithstanding the numerous other meetings the Rev. Doctor deserves and will be received by a crowded house. He is too well-known in our city to be slighted for even such attractions as are offered elsewhere. A most able and eloquent address may be expected.

REWARD OFFERED.—The Executive Committee of the National Union party offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party in the procession, last Saturday evening, who were in a furniture-car loaded with missiles, which were used in the attack on the Campaign Club Headquarters.

TRANSPARENCY STILL ILLUMINATED.—On account of the general appreciation of our citizens, evinced by the crowds which nightly gather in front of the rooms of the Supervisory Committee, No. 1216 Chesnut street, the brilliant transparency thereat displayed will be illuminated for the next ten nights.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—We trust that our readers will not fail to turn out *en masse* at the meeting in front of the Union League house of the Twenty-fourth Ward, to be held this evening. Full details will be found in the advertisement.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Union members of City Councils held a caucus yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following gentlemen for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad:—John Rice, John Derbyshire, and John McKennedy.

PRESENTATION TO THE CITY.—A beautiful buck deer, captured while swimming across the James river about a week ago, has been presented to the city, and will be placed in the Rittenhouse Square.

COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE.—The Camden ferryboat *Mary* came into collision with another boat on the Delaware last evening, doing considerable damage to both. A man, whose name we did not learn, had his leg badly crushed.

THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This morning at 11 o'clock, the dedication of the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church and the consecration of its Chapel took place at the institution, located on the Delaware county line, three miles west of Market street bridge. The building and lands appertaining thereto were erected or bought in accordance with the will of Eliza Howard Burd. The terms of the last testament are as follows:—

"I devise and bequeath to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church, in the city of Philadelphia, all the two-tenths (2-10ths) of the residuary estate, left me by my late beloved husband, and all the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate, real, personal and mixed, and wherever situated, not otherwise disposed of in my Will and Codicils, in trust, to establish an asylum for poor white female orphans, to be called 'The Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church,' in honor of my late beloved husband, Edward Shippen Burd.

"The objects of the said Asylum shall be to maintain, educate, and at a suitable age and time (to be judged of and determined by those to whose management I have entrusted the Asylum), to place out to be instructed in proper employments, first, the white female orphan child or children of legitimate birth, of the age of not less than four years and of not more than eight years, who shall have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia; secondly, the same class of children, baptized in the said Church, in the State of Pennsylvania; and, thirdly, all other white female orphan children of legitimate birth, not less than four years of age and of not more than eight years, without respect to any other description or consideration whatever, except that at all times and in every case, the orphan children or clergymen of the Protestant Church shall have the preference."

In accordance with the instrument, the executors of her will have erected a stately pile, which will act as a permanent memorial to the goodness and generosity of Edward Shippen Burd and his wife. The building is made of stone, which was quarried on the place. The total amount of land included in the estate is forty-five acres. This includes a fine garden which is attached, which is beautifully laid out and adorned with statuary. The furniture in the institution is that which was in use in the old Burd estate, and the stately mahogany of a century ago will now adorn one of the most popular and useful institutions of our State.

Although the south wing is not yet finished, the institution contains three hundred children. The plan of the building is fine—a large central body, with two wings connected by two corridors from the building.

On the ground floor is the dining room, swimming rooms, with pantry and closets. The south wing has the cellars and store rooms; the north wing holds the bowling alley, play room, and several spare rooms.

On the second floor, main building, are the library, parlor, and school rooms; while the north and south wings contain sewing and teachers' rooms and store rooms respectively.

On the third floor, main building, is the chapel. The rest of this story is devoted to dormitories.

The above building is replete with all the conveniences which modern invention has invented.

The whole work has been prosecuted to this successful conclusion under the careful management of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Directors:—

Messrs. William Kirkham, George W. Richards, Robley Dunglison, M. D., Lewis Rodman, M. D., Charles V. Hagner, Edward Shippen, James Magee, Samuel Breck, Thomas Nielson, Ludowick C. Cleeman, George Platt, J. Edgar Thomson.

A large number of citizens left the city to attend the dedicatory and consecration ceremonies. The members of St. Stephen's Church were well represented. Both Bishops Potter and Stevens were expected to be present to take part in the exercises. The ceremonies were those peculiar to the Protestant Episcopal Church on such occasions, and were attended with a marked degree of solemnity. They took place in the Chapel, where the inmates of the institution were also gathered. This home for orphans was commenced by Mrs. Burd some time before her death, a portion of her estate in George street, above Ninth, being used for that purpose. After her death, her executors immediately commenced the construction of the present beautiful structure.

POLITICAL.—At Union League Hall a large meeting was addressed by Colonel Brisbane, of Kentucky.

At National Hall Miss Dickinson addressed one of the largest meetings ever held in that vast building.

A large torchlight procession illuminated the streets of Frankford, and made the evening vocal with hearty cheers for the Union ticket.

A large Republican meeting was held last night at Seventeenth and Poplar streets. Addresses were delivered by Colonel William B. Mann and others.

At the Academy of Music this evening an address will be delivered by Colonel R. Sinnickt Matthews, of Maryland. At Musical Fund Hall the Democracy will be addressed by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., of New York, Hon. Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, speaks at Concert Hall. An immense mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Germantown, Manayunk, Nicetown, Chestnut Hill, Branchtown, and vicinity, will be held at the corner of School Lane and Plank Road, Germantown, Governor Curtin, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, General Joshua Hayes, Hon. Marsh. H. Thayer, and others, will deliver addresses.

EXTENSIVE LARCENIES AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—The arrest of a colored boy with a stolen jacket on him, a few days since, as mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH, has led to the recovery of a large amount

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

THE AGENCY OF GOD IN OUR WAR.

The ways of God are inscrutable and past finding out. They are very different from our ways. "Man proposes, but God disposes!" There can be no doubt but that there is a Divine Providence in much that men and nations plan and do. When we think we are scheming and acting of our own independent will, we are but blind or unconscious instruments for the carrying out of some great, and wise, and beneficent design of the Almighty.

The Saviour of the world tells us, in one of His marvellous teachings, that the hairs of our head are numbered, and that a sparrow does not fall to the ground without the consent "of the Father." God works, too, for the execution of His purposes in this world, not only through human agency, but oftentimes in a manner that seems to our narrow comprehension inconsistent with the benevolence of His nature.

The progress of the human race in civilization since the times of which we have any authentic history, has been effected through means, agencies, and methods which may have appeared offensive to the Divine goodness and benignity. Social discords, persecutions, and wars have been powerfully and principally operative in promoting the moral and political improvement of the world; and thus, through what had the semblance of unmitigated evil and wickedness, the best possible issues for the felicity and elevation of society have been accomplished.

Without going into an elaborate illustration of the truth of the foregoing remark by citations from the annals of all Christendom, let us make a present practical application of the principle by a reference to events that are now passing under our own personal observation.

That the institution of slavery is opposed to the religion which Jesus Christ came into the world to establish, no sane man can doubt. The corner-stone of that religion, as the Author of it preached it in Judea and elsewhere, was the golden precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." These two proverbs strike at the very root of all injustice and oppression, and of course utter a solemn and direct protest against that greatest of all iniquities which dooms a whole race to bondage.

The first settlers of this North American continent fled here from tyranny and oppression. They sought on these shores a refuge from persecution. They were denied liberty of conscience in the Old World; and rather than submit to the wrong, they resolved to establish in a new and then unsettled and uncivilized hemisphere a social and political system which should secure to all men civil and religious freedom. During the formative stage of that virgin commonwealth which our "Pilgrim Fathers" contemplated in emigrating to the savage wilds of Massachusetts and Virginia, slavery was unhappily introduced through the selfish policy of the Imperial Government which then exercised a controlling sway over the social and political conditions of the British Colonies in America.

But the introduction here of slavery at that early period, under circumstances which the colonists could not then resist, did not necessarily make it a permanant institution of the land; and it is an honorable fact in our national history, that soon after the provinces declared and won their independence of England the process of emancipation began, and went on in peace until the odious institution was formally and legally abolished in a majority of the original thirteen States of the Union.

And now the work of final and complete extinction of slavery is proceeding rapidly to consummation. But how? Not so much with the consent and by the direct agency of the holders of slaves, as by the Providence of God, working through the blindness and folly of the slaveholders themselves. The National Government, acting under the sanction of military necessity, did much towards setting free the bondmen and bondwomen of the South.

But God was not satisfied with that sole means of effecting emancipation. He seems to have designed that the very advocates of slavery should abolish slavery. He seems to have so arranged things that those who personally and directly hold the slave shall be compelled, by necessity, to unloose his bonds and set him free. Nay, more. God has so disposed affairs, that the slave-owner shall not only manumit his slaves, but accord to him a social and political recognition, and endow him with an estate in land sufficient to insure his subsistence and independence by the virtue of his own free labor.

Thus has this civil war, over which we are ignorantly and weakly lamenting, been a Divine means for the working out of a great deliverance of the nation from what was at once a national sin and a national inconvenience and drawback. It has literally forced the people and authorities of the slave States to offer freedom to their slaves, on condition of their military service in support of the Rebellion; and whatever may be the consequence of that offer to the future peace and unity of this nation, one thing is certain, that the odium of slavery will, in any event, be forever erased from the escutcheon of the American people.

STRONG, BUT TRUE.—A distinguished orator recently remarked "that we had reason to suspect the loyalty of every man who was not called an 'abolitionist.'" This is true. The reason is obvious. Whenever a Copperhead desires to express his strongest disapprobation of your sentiments, he calls you an abolitionist. This is the climax of abuse. Now, the height of a Copperhead's disgust is a loyal man. Hence, when he calls you abolitionist, he only means that you are true to the Union and liberty. Such a name is an honor.

In futurity, after having exhausted all epithets to express contempt for an individual, people will say, "In 1864 he was a Copperhead." A personal meeting will result. No man will stand such an insult as that.

FOR LINCOLN WHETHER OR NO.—If MCCLELLAN is elected, and intends to sue for peace at the feet of the Southern aristocrats, no man who has any sense of self-respect or manhood in his constitution can cast his vote in favor of such dishonor.

If he intends to prosecute the war to a restoration of the Union, it is useless to elect him as President LINCOLN is prosecuting it as rapidly and successfully as it could be done by any one, not excepting MCCLELLAN.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The lecture has become a popular institution. Long ago, the poets and philosophers of Old England imitated the practice of the professors in their institutions of learning, and occasionally came before the public in their proper persons, to discourse of things with "the eye in a fine frenzy rolling," or of the mysteries solved by prolonged meditation in the closet or experiment in the laboratory. But these individuals were exceptions to the mass of the initiated, who either confined themselves to their peculiar circles, or clubs, or awakened the echoes within the time-honored walls of a university.

A new people, upon the shores of a new world, teeming with novel ideas, perceived the advantages the lecture possessed, not only as a means of popular illumination, but as a road to distinction and influence. In New England, with a population naturally keen, and continually seeking every facility for acquiring or imparting information, there is scarcely a town of any pretension which has not at least one course of lectures every winter; and in some of them these addresses are higher in public favor than any other candidates for patronage. The system gradually extended. In the principal cities of the Middle States lectures are delivered every winter to large and fashionable audiences. Philadelphia, especially, has adopted the idea, and patronized the numerous courses delivered here to an extent that threatened rivalry even with Boston.

As to the why and wherefore of the growing popularity of lectures, we think the causes are obvious. First, what listeners are likely to be attracted to patronize this mode of spending an evening? For the body of the audience we have that very numerous and intelligent class, the church-goers, who ignore theatres, operas, dancing, and most of the ordinary amusements which are so popular with unprofessing Christians. Then there are those who desire to acquire information in a cheaper and livelier way than that afforded by the patient and quiet study of books. Others again are attracted by curiosity to see and hear the distinguished personage who is to deliver the lecture, and this portion of the audience is frequently in the majority.

Then the lecturers themselves have greatly aided in rendering their calling popular and lucrative. They know by experience that personal address is by far the best method of reaching the public mind and heart, and that although books may secure an ultimate triumph in fame, the road to present distinction, influence, and profit is more surely that of the lecture, which, as it is written, may afterwards secure them the lasting reputation awarded to the published productions of the closet. Thus EMERSON first delivered his original and suggestive essays in the form of lectures, and now they are ranged upon the shelves of the library to defy the dust of time.

The regular lecturers, those who seem to have adopted the system as a sort of profession, comprise the first talent of the country, men eminent in every walk of law, literature, divinity, and science—men of deep learning and high imagination, who can utter "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." The list is long, and new stars are every day added to the collection. We need not specify. Take your choice; but go to lectures you must, for, at least, it is the vogue.

WHO ARE THEIR FRIENDS?—When we find the Rebels paroling those prisoners, and only those, who declare their intention to vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and when we see them doubling the bonds of those who are supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, we certainly have a proof that the Rebels are the friends of the Peace Democracy. As friendship is never given unless it is reciprocated, we may be allowed to infer that the Peace Democracy are the Rebels' friends. Can a loyal man, who loves the Union, be expected to vote for the Rebels' friends?

INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATIVE TO INVASIONS.

The invasions, piratical in their nature, which have been made from Canada for some time past, have now become so numerous and outrageous in their attacks upon our frontier towns, that some action is necessary in order to prevent them. The Canadian Government is powerless or unwilling to prevent these depredations; and the alternative is submitted, whether we will continue to suffer the attacks, or else take the vengeance in our own hands. We most emphatically say, to adopt the latter alternative. Pursue the scoundrels who have invaded our land, to murder our citizens and rob our banks; pursue them over the rivers and lakes; pursue them to the very presence of the Governor of the Canadian Provinces, and slay them without hesitation. "Whoever taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword," is scriptural, and let us do our part under existing circumstances to fulfil the Divine command.

But such an action is justified by the law of nations; and we have a precedent in the action of Great Britain herself in regard to this country. The steamer *Caroline* was captured by a party of British soldiers, who crossed over to the United States, took the steamer, and drifted her over the Falls of Niagara. This deed was perfectly justified by their Government, and the legality of the proceeding was assented to by ours.

Mr. FOX, in his letter on the subject, said "that the act was one, in the strictest sense, of self-defense, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of Her Majesty's subjects."

We, therefore, have a most undoubted precedent in the action of the Canadian and British Governments; and the action of our Government, under the circumstances, is plain, to pursue, capture, or destroy all the homicides and thieves who come into our States.

Let the Government but once capture and hang a few of these miscreants, and the impression will be excellent, and all such invasions in the future will be prevented.

WAR DEMOCRATS.—The War Democrats who are unwilling to calmly receive the blows aimed at them in Chicago, have held a convention in New York. Among those who took part in it were men who had always been leaders of the true Democracy of the Jackson stamp, and who are to-day unwilling to support the Chicago nominees. Among such men are General DIX, General WALBRIDGE, and other truly patriotic members of the party.

PREPARING FOR NEW FRAUDS.

Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, is determined if possible, by fair means or by foul means, to carry that State for himself and MCCLELLAN. Having been foiled in securing the army vote, he has issued a *pronunciamento* which displays his chagrin and betrays a purpose to secure the electoral vote for the Democratic ticket at all hazards.

He orders the county sheriffs "to see that "no military or other organized forces are "*allowed to show themselves in the vicinity* "*of the places where elections are held.*" Soldiers are not to vote—they are not to be permitted, according to the orders of this Democratic Governor, to approach or show themselves in the vicinity of a ballot-box. This is SEYMOUR'S idea of a "free ballot." So long as his party could *forge* soldiers' votes, and put a voice into the skeleton jaws of the dead warrior, which should whisper "MCCLELLAN and SEYMOUR," it was all right; but when regiments or companies at home are to vote, it is all wrong, and must not be allowed. What do our soldiers say to this?

But this fraud-protecting Governor goes further, and calls on these sheriffs to "exer- "cise the full force of the law, and, if need be, "order forth the power of their districts, to "prevent the approach of soldiers to the polls." His prating about interference is bosh. He knows there is no danger of this, unless indeed, which is quite likely, his friends undertake to drive Union men from the polls, when it is not probable that men who have perilled their lives in defense of the country and the right of a "free ballot," would stand idly by and see the crime consummated without lifting their voices and their hands against the outrage.

SEYMOUR grows desperate. His own chances for re-election grow beautifully less every passing day; and, besides, he is out of temper at the confessions of DONAHUE and FERRY.

His interference with the military, and his efforts to have the advantage of a "Democratic free ballot"—which means "stuffing" the boxes—will not save his ticket from an overwhelming defeat.

HOW IS THE GREAT FALLEN!—In the times of JEFFERSON and JACKSON the Democratic party were in favor of the abolition of slavery. To-day they are the defenders of that institution.

Two years ago they said that they were in favor of abolishing it, provided it could be done in a constitutional way. To-day we find BEVERDY JOHNSON, the exponent of Democratic principles, advises traitors to take the oath so that they could defeat its abolition, when an opportunity offered to procure it in a lawful way. In truth, the object of the leaders of such a party is to curry favor with the Rebel chieftains. Let them be their friends. They will soon need them. Misery loves company. Both are on the verge of the last clitch. They totter for a moment. On Tuesday they will fall together—Treason and Peace—Rebellion and Democracy.

—George W. Blunt, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, proposes to give all the soldiers and sailors in the army and navy a Thanksgiving of turkey and pie, and suggests that the people go about it at once. A good move, and it can be done.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1.50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Super intendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds.

At Cain's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, showing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STOCKS.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

MARRIED.

DUDLEY—LIDDLE.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, L. EDWIN DUDLEY, United States Army, to Miss CLARA E. LIDDLE, of this city. No cards.

ERWIN—LAVERTY.—On Wednesday, October 26th, 1864, by his Honor, Mayor HENRY, WILLIAM Y. ERWIN and REBECCA J. LAVERTY, both of Cecilbury, Delaware county, Pa.

WOODBURN—IRWIN.—On the 1st instant, by Rev. Wm. T. Eva, Mr. NAYLOR WOODBURN to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of James Irwin, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARRETT.—Killed at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, while leading his regiment in a charge on the enemy, Lieutenant JOHN BARRETT, 91st Regiment P. V., in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Charles B and Cynthia Barrett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1704 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Green Street M. E. Church.

DUNN.—On the 25th inst., at City Point, Virginia, THOMAS F. DUNN, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Garrett Dunn, No. 1001 Monument street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services at Cathedral Chapel immediately on Cathedral arrival.

HAWKINS.—Killed near Richmond, on the 27th ult., while commanding his Regiment, Sharp-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain GEORGE W. HAWKINS.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

KING.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, Mrs. REBECCA KING, wife of the late Wm. King, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Petty's Ferry road, Bensalem Station, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Union Cemetery, sixth and Washington avenue.

MCKNIGHT.—On the 1st inst. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1018 Filbert street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—October 31st, ANDREW MAXWELL, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Shepherd, No. 1019 Area street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MERRIHEW—BUTLER.—On Tuesday, November 2 inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 92 East Thirteenth street, New York, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, JAMES MERRIHEW, of Philadelphia, to Miss M. C. BUTLER, of New York. No cards.

PIDGEON.—On the 1st inst., ANN MARIA, wife of James Pidgeon, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 413 Cherry street, on Friday afternoon next, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

REID.—Killed at the battle of Cedar Run, on the 19th ultimo, while nobly battling for the honor of our country's flag, JOHN CADWALADER REID, of Company C, Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of David and Isabella M. Reid, in the 18th year of his age.

RAMSBOTTOM.—On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Geo. Ramsbottom, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1231 Vienna street, Eighteenth Ward, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE whereabouts of SAMUEL HUTCHINSON will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, now and heard from. He was employed as clerk on the Confederate steamer "Mollie," then stationed at New Orleans. Information solicited through New York "News" and Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph."

Richmond and Mobile papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864. 11-3-3t*

DON'T FORGET THE GRAND EXcursion of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company to their Mines, to-morrow morning. The excursionists will leave the depot of the Reading Railroad Company, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at precisely ten minutes past 7 o'clock, ten minutes being allowed for those who have not procured tickets to get them on the spot. The Committee of Arrangements will be in attendance to deliver tickets to those who have not previously obtained them. 1t

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-3m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and Market.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

Green and Black Teas.

A fresh importation,
By the package or pound,

Just received by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other burglar's only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. No burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. — MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
PIANOS.		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NOTICE.
BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Persons holding receipts are requested to call at No. 112 CHESNUT Street and receive certificates for same.

J. C. FRYER,
11-3-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The mails on and after this date for all offices on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Altoona and Pittsburgh; the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, northward of Lock Haven, and on the Bloomsburg and Buckwanna Railroad, together with the following offices:—Selin's Grove, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Elmira (N. Y.), Lock Haven, and Jersey Shore, will close at

6 O'CLOCK P. M., DAILY (SATURDAY EXCEPTED), in place of 9 P. M., as heretofore.

C. A. WALBORN,
11-2-3t Postmaster.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collateral's negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him on his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 144 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-31

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Revolving Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. 9t*25-1y

MILITARY NOTICES.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

No. 333 CHESNUT STREET.

Recruits wanted for this celebrated Regiment of Major-General Sheridan's command.

The long experience of the Officers, and the splendid reputation earned by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the field, render this a most desirable Regiment for Veterans of Cavalry or Infantry desiring to re-enlist.

ALL GOVERNMENT AND CITY BOUNTIES PAID.

Apply to

Major CHARLES L. LEIPER,

10-27 12t* No. 333 CHESNUT STREET.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Higher remuneration than the Army.
ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
Pay all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 612 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

C. G. MCCAWLEY,
8-25-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

WINDOW SHADES

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT NO. 733 CHESNUT STREET. NO. 733 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. MANUFACTURERS, CHESNUT STREET.

NO. 733 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GROVER'S GRAND OPERA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedently large demand for Season Tickets for the coming season, the Director feels himself compelled to

Postpone the Sale of Tickets for Single Nights,

UNTIL

SATURDAY MORNING NEXT,

NOVEMBER 5,

When seats for any night may be had at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

OR

GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

After Friday NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE TAKEN at the PRESENT REDUCED RATE, and the regular price of $15 will be charged for all seats, whether for a single night or for the season.

LEONARD GROVER,
11-3-2t DIRECTOR.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LESSEES AND MANAGERS, LINGARD ORDWAY & WILLIAM E. SINN.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 3, 1864,
For the Benefit of MR. P. GOUGHIAS,
Who will appear for the last time positively, by request, as "Lady Teazle" and "Madame Vinot," in EAST LYNNE.
To conclude with the Comedietta styled
"HE WOULD THAT SEVER SAW A WOMAN."
In preparation, THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; OR, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, in her great character of CAMILLE.
Saturday Afternoon, 11th, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, which will be produced, THE FORTY THIEVES.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
A most decided triumph. The greatest play of the age, surpassing in intense excitement, deep interest, and startling effects, any drama heretofore produced.
Second week of the very successful engagement of MR. MORTAN BUCHANAN, and his talented and beautiful daughter, MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, who will appear THIS EVENING, in the new domestic drama, entitled WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; OR, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!
Jonathan Rochdale.....McKEAN BUCHANAN
Martha Rochdale.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
Assisted by the full strength of the Company.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat.....BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Each assuming six characters.
To conclude with
TOBIN'S HONEY MOON.
Duke Aranza.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To-morrow and Saturday, TOBIN'S HONEY MOON.
TO-FATIN AND BACK AGAIN FOR FIVE POUNDS.
Signor.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Transwaying of Tore street, from Ridge avenue to Ninth street, in the Thirteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent party or parties for the transwaying of Tore street, in the Thirteenth Ward, between Ridge avenue and Ninth street; and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal number of feet from each side.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
11 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of Intersections, &c., in the line of Sewer on Broad street, between Oxford and Thompson streets, in the Twentieth Ward.

Whereas, The property owners on the line of Broad street, between Oxford and Thompson streets, in the Twentieth Ward, have constructed a sewer on the line of Broad street aforesaid, at their own personal and private cost and expense, under and with the approval of the Board of Surveyors:

And whereas, It is necessary, in order to make the same available as a public sewer, and for the proper surface drainage, to construct intersections at Master street, Jefferson street, and Thompson street, in the line of said sewer, with the necessary inlets and manholes; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct on the line of sewer on Broad street, between Oxford and Thompson streets, the following intersections, to wit: at Master street, at Jefferson street, and at Oxford street, with the necessary inlets and manholes for the purpose of surface drainage, and the cost whereof shall be paid from Item 24 (for Construction of Branch Culverts of the Ordinance to make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1864.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
11t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Managers of Wills Hospital.

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, at the session of 1867, having made an appropriation of four thousand dollars to Wills Hospital, for the support of patients admitted into the institution from the interior of the State, that amount, with other moneys unappropriated, estimated at one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, making a total of five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the above named funds for Wills Hospital, for the support and management of the same, as follows:—

Item 1. House Expenses, three thousand one hundred and fifty ($3150) dollars.

Item 2. Salaries and Wages, six hundred and twenty-five ($625) dollars.

Item 3. Medical Department, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 4. Real Estate, twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-three cents ($1263 23).

Section 2. The sum of eighty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents is hereby transferred from Item 2 to Item 4 of an ordinance approved January 30, 1864; and the warrants should be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM J. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
11t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Properties of R. P. King from the Lien of Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release the following described properties of ROBERT P. KING from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of George E. Smith, Health Officer, and from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of John Bealer, Superintendent of the City Railroad (D. C., D. S. E., Main St., Dock, &c., &c.), to wit: All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Pine street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street eighteen feet nine inches, and extending in length or depth southward, between lines parallel with said Eleventh street, ninety-six feet to a twenty feet wide street, leading from said Eleventh street to Quince street, called Bailey street; and also all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Morris street (now named Wetherill street), at the distance of seventy-nine feet seven inches northward from the north side of Lombard street, containing in front or breadth on said Morris street eighteen feet nine inches and a half, and in length westward from said Morris street, one hundred feet, provided the co-surety of the said R. P. King consent thereto; and provided that the said R. P. King shall pay to the Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 9th instant, clear of all taxes. JOSEPH S. PIERSOL,
11-2-3t Cash'r.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET GOSNEY'S made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TENTH WARD.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

THE BANNER WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD FOR OUR COUNTRY AGAINST TRAITORS.

The loyal citizens of the

TENTH WARD,

favorable to the election of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,

and opposed to a treasonable coalition and to compromise with armed traitors, will assemble at

BROAD AND RACE STREETS,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, November 5, At 7 o'clock, to march to the LAST GRAND RALLY for UNION AND LIBERTY, to be held in

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Let all come who love the Union better than party. Finnie's Brigade Band please notice.

By order of the Ward Association.

A. H. FRANCIS, President.
WM. R. LEEDS, Secretary. 11-3-3t

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

ORDERS NO. II.

I. The Club will assemble THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to proceed to Salem, New Jersey, to join in the Lincoln and Johnson demonstration to be held there this evening.

II. It is earnestly requested that all who are able will turn out to participate in this parade.

III. Lamps must be turned in at the Hall during the morning. Equipments may be had at the Hall.

IV. Tickets, 50

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE REBEL EXPEDIENT OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A SLAVEHOLDING CONFEDERACY.

From the Herald.

Shortly after General Sheridan sent the routed Rebel army of General Early "whirling through Winchester," the Richmond *Enquirer*—believed to enjoy the special confidence of Jeff. Davis—came out strongly in favor of a general arming of the able-bodied slaves of "the Confederacy," as the last resort for Southern independence. This proposition was promptly and earnestly seconded by the Rebel Governor of the northwest corner of Louisiana, and from other quarters, until at length the editor of a North Carolina paper (the *Southern Confederate*), writing to said paper from Richmond, has favored the world with the following startling report:—

"The pressure brought upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the negroes, has been very strong to-day. Here it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the service aforesaid, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated to the Confederate government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which means them permanent homes in the South."

Here we have the positive statement, as from official authority, that the arrangements are under way in Richmond to arm for the spring campaign three hundred thousand able-bodied slaves, the masters to be paid in that sort of Rebel cash known as "Confederate scrip," and the slaves to be compensated with the gift of freedom and a present to each of fifty acres of land. This is, indeed, a most extraordinary scheme to secure the independence of a Southern Confederacy on the corner-stone of African slavery. It is a thing wholly unparalleled in the records of ancient or modern warfare, except in a case or two, here and there, where a desperate pirate, in order to escape his pursuers, has blown himself up with his own ship.

A very brief inquiry into this matter will serve to show the almost inevitable consequences from the adoption of the scheme proposed. In the first place, the so-called Southern Confederacy has been razed by the armies and navies of the Union to one-third its original dimensions, or to an area embracing about four millions and a half of population. Of this aggregate, we will say that two and a half millions are negro slaves. Take from these three hundred thousand soldiers, and there will not be a sound negro boy left over ten years of age, nor a man under seventy-five, capable of carrying a musket.

It follows that, as "the Confederacy" has already been drained of its able-bodied whites, the women and children of the blacks will have to feed themselves and the Rebel armies, while the white women and children are clothing their armies, themselves, and their blacks at home; or armies and people, whites and blacks, will all soon be reduced to absolute nakedness and starvation. In other words, the experiment of general starvation will immediately follow throughout the rebellious States the withdrawal of their able-bodied negro males from the cornfield to the camp, even to the extent of fifty thousand men beyond the number now employed in the Rebel military service.

But let us suppose that three hundred thousand or all the able-bodied negro males of the Rebellious States now held by Davis are put into his armies, with the understanding that each man is to be a free man and the owner of fifty acres of land, with the success of "the Confederacy," what next? A column of, say, twenty thousand of these black Rebel soldiers is brought into collision with an equal force of Union negro troops. The Union negroes retreat; the Jeff. Davis negroes pursue, calling out, "We surrender, we surrender!"

> We are coming, Father Abraham,
> Three hundred thousand more.

What other result could follow, with the offer of immediate freedom, not only to the Rebel negro soldier himself, but to his wife and children? Against this invitation, is it likely that one solitary black in the Rebel army would prefer to fight his own race for the perpetual enslavement of his family and their descendants? Not one. Of course, then, the family of the negro employed as a soldier by Jeff. Davis must be emancipated before he can be trusted, and as this concession would involve the total abolition of slavery, there would be no further use for a Southern Confederacy, and it would at once tumble into fragments with the removal of its foundation.

The main difficulty in this business still remains to be considered—how will this scheme for arming their slaves be received by the slaveholders of "the Confederacy?" This is their Rebellion, their Southern Confederacy, contrived, inaugurated, and controlled by them for the protection of their slave property, and for the perpetuation and expansion of their "peculiar institution." It is the corner-stone of their political and social fabric; it is "the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end," of their hopes and designs.

They have managed to use up all the poor whites of their Confederacy; they have sacrificed three or four cotton crops; they have bled freely in many other ways to sustain their chosen dictator, Davis; vast numbers of their brethren have been completely stripped of their slaves by "the Yankees;" but there is still a considerable remnant of this Southern ruling class of Rebel slaveholders whose "negro quarters" remain intact; and the question is, what will these men do when called upon to try the game of abolition against Lincoln to secure Southern independence?

They will tell Master Davis that this thing is impossible, and they will abandon him in the attempt to enforce it. They will tell him that Southern men who have lost their slaves, and Southern politicians and the "poor white trash" who never had any slaves, are raising this clamor, but let him beware of the consequences of yielding to it. If the issue, they will say, is to be reduced to this disgusting game of abolition between Abe Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, the Southern slaveholder, who has sacrificed everything but his negroes for the cause of slavery, will throw up his hand. Why should he protract this war and continue to play the fool if all the Southern Confederacy promised him is to be abolished, as it will be with the abolition of slavery?

This is the rock upon which Davis will split in attempting to arm the slaves of the rebellious States on the basis of emancipation and a free negro Southern Confederacy. Whatever "arrangements," therefore, may be making at Richmond to this end "for the spring campaign," we predict that Davis will not attempt to put them into practice. Against the Southern "poor white" and the non-slaveholding politician, the Southern slaveholder is still the master. Finally, "the spring campaign," from all present appearances, will find Jeff. Davis either dead in his "last ditch," or a fugitive from justice and his Rebel Confederacy defunct.

NOW, UNIONISTS!

From the Tribune.

Tuesday next (Nov. 8) is the day of our Presidential election. You know already that you cannot be fairly beaten. See that you be not defrauded of the full measure of your triumph!

The pretense that you can be outvoted is a transparent imposture. The States which have an undoubted right to vote for President gave Union majorities at their last State elections respectively as follows:—

States.	Union Majorities.	Electors.
Maine	15,000	7
New Hampshire	4,000	5
Massachusetts	40,000	12
Rhode Island	3,000	4
Connecticut	4,000	6
New York	29,000	33
Pennsylvania	12,000	26
Maryland	375	7
West Virginia	10,000	5
Ohio	75,000	21
Indiana	20,000	12
Michigan	7,000	8
Wisconsin	24,000	8
Minnesota	6,000	4
Iowa	30,000	8
California	19,000	5
Oregon	3,000	3
Nevada	3,000	3
Total in these States		178
Whole number of Electors		233

Delaware we likewise carried without a contest in 1862, and shall carry it again now; but, as our opponents carried it by surprise at the recent choice of Inspectors of Election, we leave it out of the above table. So Illinois went with us last fall by nearly 30,000 majority; but, as there were only local officers chosen and a light vote polled, we do not include it. Yet the vote will prove, to any one who closely scans it, that Illinois is certain for Lincoln. Kentucky went largely Union last year; but will probably go against us now, in the interest of slavery. On the other hand, Missouri, which gave 681 "Conservative" majority last year, has just yielded up so many thousands of her "Conservatives" to swell the ranks of Price's Rebel army (now fleeing), that she is morally certain to go for Lincoln by thousands. We do not believe it possible for McClellan to obtain fifty electors, unless the votes that choose them come out of our State agent's dry goods boxes.

But, Unionists! your desperate, frantic adversaries will beat you by fraud if you let them. Resolve this instant that they shall not, and work to make good your resolution.

We want no vote that properly belongs to our adversaries. If any one talks to you of buying or bribery, say to him:—"Get thee behind me, Satan!" If there be voters in the market, leave their purchase to the Copperheads, who sorely need them. We do not.

Your last duty is to *close every avenue to fraud.* Procure lists of the registered voters in your several townships and poll districts, and scrutinize them rigidly. Mark the name of every one who is not a legal voter, and take care that he deposits no ballot. Heed no whisper that he is "all right;" for we have legal voters in abundance, and will not win by fraud.

But look up your Union voters to the last man, and be sure that no one of them fails to vote. The old, the feeble, the ailing, the decrepid, are nearly all with us; and the loss of barely one in each school district may squander the vote of a State. Let no single vote that is properly with us be lost in your district!

Too many of our side are absent on business—trading, seafaring, looking after property, &c. &c. Try to have those at home next Tuesday; and begin to look out for this now!

See that ballots, placards, challengers, vote-distributors, conveyances, &c. &c., are provided seasonably and abundantly. To this end, resolve that your team, your services in folding ballots and distributing them at the polls, be freely given. See, moreover, that others likewise do their duty. Look well after our local tickets, but especially Governor and Representative in Congress. Don't trade! We can lose much and gain nothing by clerking in votes.

Be sure that there are no votes already in the ballot-boxes when the polls open; that none go in but in accordance with law; and that none are counted out that were not voted in. (A leading operator on the Copperhead side in our city declares that "good counting is the main point in an election.") To this end, keep close watch of the ballot-boxes from first to last, and be sure that no one votes a "marrowfat" ballot (which shakes into two or three when dropped into the box), and that no one votes whose legal right to vote is not fully established.

Countrymen! patriots! brothers! the Union cause must and will prevail! You mean it, you see it, you know it. We must not merely elect our national ticket; we must carry our Governors and minor State officers as well, and secure a two-thirds vote in Congress for the extirpation and perpetual prohibition of slavery. Let no effort, no sacrifice be wanting on your part to render our triumph complete and conclusive!

A Liberal Englishman's View.

An English gentleman traveling through our Western country writes from Niagara to a friend in New York as follows:—

"My trip so far has been pleasant, and it has done me so much good that I should have been glad to prolong it, if for no other reason than to study the suggestive facts and magnificent movements which the Western country offers at every trip to the thoughtful traveler. I was shown a day or two ago a large tract adjoining Lake Erie, which two and a half years ago was a swamp, malarious, subject to no human will, overflowed frequently by the waters of the great inland sea. Now, this worthless, pestilential swamp is protected by a breakwater, and the wonder-working hand of man has erected on it a thousand industries. On one corner of it I saw iron works employing eight hundred men, and adding hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to the national wealth. The croakers tell us 'the nation is growing impoverished by the war, and that we shall neither be able to pay off our national debt nor even to provide for the annual interest.' Never was there so absurd a notion, if what I have with my own eyes beheld of enterprise and prosperity be a fair example of what I have not seen."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

—From Mexico interesting intelligence has been received. There is no open opposition to the circulation of the Scriptures. A correspondent writes that within a month he had visited thirty-five villages, generally owned by one man, the people for the most part being peons, not one in ten of whom could read, yet there was in many a strong desire to be able to read the Word of God.

—The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have authorized a conference of agents in the Eastern part of the field, to be held at an early day, and of which due notice will be given. The agent at California has sent two boxes of Bibles and Testaments to Salt Lake. This was done at the instance of a clergyman who had an interview with Brigham Young, who promised to receive and distribute them to the Mormons.

—Letters from Egypt indicate that the present year will prove the most successful year for the distribution of the Bible in that land. The monthly sales from the depot in Cairo have, for three or four months past, averaged 4000 piastres; this is about double the ordinary average. The *Morning Star* has also been doing a good work in Lower Egypt. The sales in Alexandria have been large. The whole amount for the first six months of the year is about two-thirds that of the entire twelve months of 1863. Near to Osiut is the largest convent in Egypt, Dhao el Moharrak, where from two to three hundred monks reside, of whom thirty or forty are in their hearts favorable to the truth.

—From Constantinople, we learn that the Ali Pasha has made an apology to Sir Henry Bulwer for closing the Bible depository in that city. The apology is said to be ample, and was accompanied by assurances that it shall never occur again. The apology was made to the British Minister, because the contract for the building was, for the sake of convenience, made out in the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society, though the American Bible Society occupy the same building. It was reported in Constantinople that Ahmet Aga, one of the converts who was imprisoned, was to be sent "far away." Mr. Brown, the American Charge d'Affaires, called on Ali Pasha, and he promised him that Ahmet should be released that day. Mr. Brown offered to become security for his good behavior.

—M. Verner, the proprietor of the Zoological Garden at Stuttgardt, was lately seized by one of his lions, and bitten and dragged about the cage. The lion, getting alarmed by the voice of his master, at length let go his hold. M. Verner, although bleeding profusely from the wounds he had received, immediately inflicted severe chastisement on the unruly beast.

—Two veterinary surgeons announce, at Lyons, a banquet, at which the principal article of food is to be horseflesh. The organizers of the entertainment state that the use of that meat would bring into consumption more than forty million kilogrammes of meat which they consider just as good as beef, more wholesome than pork, and three times cheaper than any butcher's meat. The number of tickets is limited to one hundred and twenty, the price being fixed at ten francs each.

—Workmen digging in a street in Glasgow lately exhumed human bones from an old cemetery, dating about 1499, and attached to the chapel of St. Thenau, mother of Mungo, the patron saint of the city. The memory of St. Thenau was held in great veneration in the Roman Catholic times, and in the list of relics in the treasury of Glasgow Cathedral in 1432, and which were supposed to be carried away by Cardinal Beaton about 1560, were "two linen bags, with bones of St. Kentigern, St. Thenau, and other deceased saints."

WANTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chestnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-4

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 16 S. Front street, 200 feet deep. Also, a store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN B. LOVE, 10-29-6t No. 16 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—A SILVER HUNTING CASE American Watch, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Belonging to a soldier. Address Box 1266 P. O. 11-1-3t*

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Full Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-3-1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellent Cloths,
Cloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
SOUTH STREET.
CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.
Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.
P. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best materials.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thsu1m

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
FIRST-CLASS
MILLINERY GOODS,
REAL LACES, &c. &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES 11-1uths

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortments of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation; Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bridal Gimps and Bridal Buttons; Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers; Hoods and Colored Veils; Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles; Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Maple Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waved Rolls, Cloth Merino and Silk Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and elegance, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8p4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS, &c.
CLOAK DISPLAY.
Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments
FOR LADIES'
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11-2-6t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.
A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest Stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8·50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 938 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N.B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-30-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 836 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at that rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths-3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,
Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish
A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-3m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce this fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
Attorneys
For the Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government, &c.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.
Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.
Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.
COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m
E. T. Mathews. O. O. Vaughorn.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$36 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
TITLE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10-26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,
(Opposite the Masonic Hall).
This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.
THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED, FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.
The public are invited to examine this machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.
Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-22-stuthly

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Purest Melodeon constantly on hand. sa10-3m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 408 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT
HEATER,
WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT
THAN
ANY FURNACE IN USE.
COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9-29-thstu-2m No. 1134 MARKET STREET.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Jn19-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. sa10-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-30 No. 1071 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 68 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

FINANCIAL.
MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-26 6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD AND SILVER.
GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh18

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 9h5-tf

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS;
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-21-2m Banker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-21-2m Broker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.
MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Room, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, Ambulances, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouses, situated on the square between E and F and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—
Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Brushes, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Stoves, Saws, Shovels, Picks, Pauline, Halters, Scrap Leather, Portable Forges, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.
ALSO,
Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Brig.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-29-tf&s Depot of Washington.

BANK NOTICES.
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-3-6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-3-6t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL Bank.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-3-6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on demand out of the earnings of this Bank for the past six months.
11-2-6t MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand clear of taxes.
11-1-6t W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-1-6t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates.
11-1-6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' National Bank, PHILAD'A, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-1-6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
This Bank has declared a Dividend out of the profits of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
It will be necessary for the holders of stock which has not been consolidated, to surrender their old certificates for consolidation, before receiving the Dividend. By order of the Board.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
11-1-1uths-6t

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20,

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

BY MARYLAND.

Thy star is shining bright and strong,
Maryland!
To-day the melody of song,
Maryland!
From unchained lips of those whose wrong
Reaches to Heaven loud and long—
Broken the fetter, gone the thong!
Maryland! my Maryland!

November first, of sixty-four,
Maryland!
Freedom 's proclaimed forevermore!
Maryland!
Thy sons have said it shall be so,
And slavery's curse shall never more
Pollute thy soil, oppress thy poor,
Maryland! my Maryland!

God bless thee always in the right,
Maryland!
Thou art now beauteous in my sight!
Maryland!
Justice and Truth have conquered night,
And Freedom's clear and holy light
On thee is shining, strong and bright,
Maryland! my Maryland!

President Lincoln.

Mr. Whiting, in his address at Music Hall, last evening, thus sketched President Lincoln:—

Perhaps you will expect me to say a word upon the personal qualifications of our candidate for the Presidency. It has been my good fortune to see much of the President. He is one of the most industrious, hard-working men in Washington. His manners and style of dress and of living are simple and unostentatious. He puts on no airs. He is a kind, tender-hearted, and generous man. He opens his house to the public. He hears the complaints of the humble. He is the friend of the people!

He is not puffed up by the distinction of office, assumes no superiority on account of his station. He has a great love of wit and humor, stories. Perhaps this peculiar and does too and have saved him from being quality of humor may of his cares and im- broken down by the weight mense responsibilities.

Having observed his conduct under trying circumstances, he has seemed to me to be one of the most conscientious public men I have ever known. His honesty, as you all know, is incorruptible and unflinching.

His ability—his intellectual powers, have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. He takes broad comprehensive views of every subject he examines. He looks at all its bearings. He is cautious in getting at the facts. He dreads mistakes which might mislead him, or do injustice to the absent.

His reasoning powers seem to me to be of a high order. His discourse and his writings are plain but powerful. They are loaded with common sense.

To many he seems too slow and too cautious. He may be so. But we must remember that what is too slow for New England may be too fast for the Western States; and the States must go together, or they cannot go at all.

He has been called vacillating. But no President has ever trod his onward path with firmer steps. He has never looked backward; nor has he ever broken his word, nor taken back what he has said. While he holds a question under consideration, he listens to all opinions in or out of his Cabinet. When he has fully made up his mind he is immovable.

I do not hesitate to say that General Jackson had no more firmness than President Lincoln; but the former was guided to his conclusions (too often) by will and temper—the latter is only guided by conscientious conviction of duty.

It has been said that the President is overborne by the influence of the members of his Cabinet, and is thus swayed one way and the other. The instance most relied on is that of Mr. Blair. Yet it is a fact, that on most of the great questions of public policy relating to slavery, the President has gone directly against the views of Mr. Blair, and finally requested him to resign his seat in the Cabinet. Beyond all question, Mr. Lincoln is now and always has been the controlling mind in the Government.

They are greatly mistaken who suppose that firmness of purpose, decision of character, and gentleness of manners are not combined in him. He wins constantly upon the respect of all who know him well; and whatever faults he may have, whatever errors of judgment he may have committed under the unparalleled difficulties of the Government in a new and untried situation, yet those who know him best believe that he is the man for the hour, and that he has been raised up by the providence of God to save this people.—*Boston Traveler, November 1.*

A Provident Darkey.

War, it is said, has a very damaging effect upon the morals of society. There are evidences of this to be found around us every day. It has so corrupted the white race that it is an everyday occurrence to find men who, in ordinary times, were above suspicion of dishonesty, busy stealing themselves rich—as General Ewing has said, "stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty." The war is even demoralising the darkies, heretofore proverbial for honesty and trustworthiness. We have just now a remarkable, and, if it were not so fashionable among "the white trash," a lamentable illustration of this in the person of Joe Riley.

Joe, it appears, is, or until within a day or two has been, the private servant of Brigadier-General Pike. Joe has been traveling with the General, and by following in the trail of "Old Pap," has been snuffing the battle afar off. At the same time he has come very near the contaminating influence of what we term "glorious war." Here is the evidence of this:—

Some time since a private soldier in General Pike's command, which was then stationed at Washington, Missouri, had his watch stolen, and suspicion, for some reason, attached to Joe Riley. A watch was kept upon his movements, and a day or two ago he was observed to ship a box from Washington to St. Louis, marked "Brigadier-General E. C. Price." On arrival here, it was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, where it was opened and found to contain the following articles, all of which are believed to have been stolen:—

1 red and white quilt; 1 do. green and white; 1 piece brown sheeting, 46 yards marked "D;" 1 piece brown sheeting, 46 yards marked "D;" 1 piece of toweling; 1 red gingham shirt; 14 pillow slips, 7 of which are marked "M. D.;" 1 india rubber blanket; 1 grey coat; 1 pair lady's white satin slippers; 1 lady's apron; 1 brown towel; 3 lady's do., marked "C. D., No. 3;" 1 white-edged bedspread; 1 table cloth; 5 white shirts; 1 fancy bosom do.; 1 pair pants; 1 large pillow tick; 2 pairs children's stockings; 1 lady's do.; 2 gent's pairs do.; 1 pocket-book; 1 clothes-brush, red and white colored; 1 white pocket handkerchief; 1 bed sheet; 1 pair lady's gaiters; 2 daguerreotypes of ladies; 1 small circular looking-glass; 1 razor, in its case; 7 flint glass tumblers; 1 pair of buggy reins; 1 pair of spurs, and a silver watch with a glass seal. This watch is supposed to be the one stolen from the soldier in General Pike's command.

This general variety of articles indicates that Joe Riley is a gentleman of varied tastes. He has certainly been a somewhat apt scholar in the way of learning to find things lying around loose. It has had the effect, however, of getting Joe himself in a tight place. He has been handed over to Colonel J. H. Baker, Commander of the St. Louis post, to be dealt with according to his demerits.

Meanwhile the captured articles are kept on hand by the Chief of Police at his office, where their owners may perhaps be able to identify and recover.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Bunsby In Politics.

General McClellan, says the Springfield *Republican*, declares for the Union, and wants to maintain it, and says he would be ashamed to look in the face of his old soldiers if he could speak otherwise, and then turns towards the Chicago Peace party and gravely tells them he thinks they must have meant the same thing when they voted the war a failure and clamored for armistice and negotiation in its stead. There is nothing equal to this in history. But Dickens publishes a parallel in Captain Bunsby's "opinion as is an opinion:"—

"My name's Jack Bunsby. And what I says I stands to. Whereby, why not? If so, what then? Do I believe this here son and heir's gone down, my lads? Mayhap. Do I say so? Which? If shipper stands out by St. George's Channel, making for the Downs, what's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins, but he may. The bearin's of this observation lays in the application on it. That ain't no part of my duty. Avast then, keep a bright look-out for'ard, and good luck to you."

—A young man named Dean has been under trial in London on charge of having thrown his sweetheart into the river to rob her of a purse of money. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to convict him, though her purse was found in his pocket.

—The Hotel des Haricots, in Paris, was lately demolished. It used to be the place where National Guardsmen were confined when under arrest. Many Paris notabilities have passed a night there, and the walls of the little prison are literally covered with inscriptions, caricatures, sketches, chiefly executed with the burnt end of a cigar, verses engraved with a penknife, by poets, novelists, and artists. It was here, by the dim light of a tallow candle, that Alexandre Dumas fils wrote his charming novelette, "Un Cas de Rupture!"

PETROLEUM IN INDIANA.

The existence of oil and tar springs in Crawford county has been generally known for many years. The subject has not attracted much attention till recently. Having carefully examined over the area of about ten miles square, on Little Blue river and its tributaries—Otter Fork, West Fork, and Turkey Fork—there are about twenty oil springs, at some of which the oil can be collected and bottled. It has been examined by competent judges, who say that it is of excellent quality.

There are hundreds of other places, which cannot properly be called "springs," where the oil can be seen on the surface of the water. The Doolittle Spring on the West Fork comes out in the side of the creek, the bed rock of which is saturated with oil so strongly that it will blaze for several minutes, till the oil is consumed. The same kind of rock is found all along the West Fork and on Otter Fork, and in the deep hollows that empty into either of them. The creek and valley lands have been leased by different companies.

There are seven wells being bored now—three on the West Fork by the "Indiana Petroleum Company," three on Otter Fork by the "Knox County Company," and one by the "Eagle Company." The other companies have lands leased, and will commence a number of wells as soon as the machinery can be obtained.

The country is very rough and hilly. The centre of the indications is about ten miles from the Ohio river. Persons who desire to know more about the subject, can visit the region, via Leavenworth, Indiana. The Henderson Packet Company furnish expert accommodations to that point.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

How Petroleum is Formed.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, speculating on the formation of petroleum, says:—

We may set it down as an axiom, that nature is not only capable of producing now all articles that she has ever produced, but that she is and will continue to produce them until she substitutes something better. Perhaps our meaning will be better understood by applying it to a single article. Suppose, for instance, we take the one in which we all have so deep an interest—petroleum. This is known to be a hydro-carbon, composed of two gases. These gases are primary elements, indestructible and exhaustless in quantity. One of them—hydrogen—is a constituent of water, and of course is as inexhaustible as the ocean. The other is a constituent in all vegetable forms and in many of our rocks. One hundred pounds of limestone, when burned, will weigh but sixty pounds.

The part driven off by burning is carbonic acid. Underlying the "Oil Rock" is a stratum of limestone, of unknown thickness, but known to be upwards of one thousand feet in depth. The water falling on the surface and percolating through the porous sandstone that overlies the oil rock, becomes charged with salt, potash, saltpetre, and other chemical ingredients, and finally reaches the limestone rock and decomposes it—the carbon in the rock and the hydrogen of the water uniting to form oil, while the oxygen is set free to ascend to the atmosphere or unite with minerals and form oxides. The reverse of this process is seen in burning the oil in a lamp—the oxygen in the atmosphere uniting with the carbon in the oil, forming carbonic acid, and with the hydrogen forming water—thus completing the circle. The question is frequently asked, When will the oil become exhausted? We may answer, When the ocean is, and not before.

Remarkable Mineral Discovery.

The existence of an immense iron mountain almost on the very shores of Lake Superior, outrivaling the famous iron mountains of Marquette, seems almost too marvellous for belief, yet the fact is even so. That such a wonderful mineral deposit should remain undiscovered until a very recent date, is the most remarkable feature of the whole affair, and shows how great and diversified is the natural wealth of that world-renowned region, contrasted with the tardy pace of its development, particularly on the Canadian side, where the newly-discovered mine is located. At the distance of only about forty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie, this mountain lifts its frowning summit to the altitude of six hundred feet above the level of the plain, and nine hundred feet above the level of the lake, being about twice as high as the iron mountains of Marquette.

The first examination was made in July last by Professor P. Duffield, of Detroit, who, from the general features, came to the conclusion that the range was identical with that of Marquette, and in order to satisfy himself on this point he visited Marquette to get the range, by which his theory was found to be fully sustained. A company was subsequently formed, which obtained a patent from the Canadian Government for 3200 acres of land, which comprises all, or nearly all, of the mineral tract in question. About four weeks ago some of the representatives of the company, together with a few scientific gentlemen, the whole party numbering twenty-four persons, set out for the district upon a tour of exploration, provided with all necessary appliances for examination and survey. The party returned a day or two since, and report that the most sanguine expectations concerning the extent and richness of the mine have been more than realized.

The ore is of the finest quality, corresponding to the ores of the Marquette mines, and extending through a range of several miles, in deposits many feet in thickness. It is so plentiful that by no human agency can the supply be exhausted for hundreds of years! Of the unequalled richness of the ore we are enabled to speak definitely. A quantity which was taken from the depth of only fifteen feet from the surface, and smelted in a *common blast furnace*, realized 60 per cent. of pure iron.—When we remember that 30 per cent. is a good working average, the richness of the newly discovered ore will be fully apparent. At a greater depth from the surface, it is fair to will of course be on a corresponding scale, in accordance with a well-known mineralogical law.

In addition to the professional examination, a very large extent of land was thoroughly surveyed and mapped; the Batchawanung river was "meandered" for nine miles from its mouth, soundings were taken in the bay, and an excellent harbor was located; and, finally, a railroad line was run from the harbor to the future mines. Colonel Duffield, civil engineer and surveyor, reports that this line will not be over five miles long, and that it can be constructed without heavy grades. The harbor is a good one, sheltered from all winds, accessible by a simple channel to large vessels, and sufficiently extensive to accommodate the largest commerce. The railroad from the mines to the harbor will have a down grade of seventy-five feet to the mile. The cars would thus have a descending grade when loaded, and an up grade when light.

We understand that steps will immediately be taken for the development of the Batchawanung district.

The mine was first discovered a year ago last winter by an Indian named Canosh, but who is now known by the *sobriquet* of "Pewabic," signifying "iron." In trapping he came to a tree that had been blown down, whose upturned root revealed to view the previously hidden wealth. The news was communicated to a half-breed named Peter Bell, who imparted the secret to Mr. Mansfield.—*Detroit Tribune, October 18.*

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.:

A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all good, the Source of every blessing, our Heavenly Father:

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;

For the continuance of peace;

For the prosperity of industry;

For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;

For the victories which He has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors;

And for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase His merciful favor towards us during the year to come, so that, dwelling being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the incense of Praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

(L. S.) By the GOVERNOR:

ED. SCHEIER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 11-3

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,

Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. sel-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairing.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Watertight's" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.
sm11-2

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

MORE ARRESTS.

Trial of Colonel North and Others.

COUNSEL DENIES THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—This morning Captain J. F. Grimes, 17th United States Infantry, arrived here from the front, having in charge Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, who, it is stated, is implicated in the New York soldiers' vote election frauds, by signing the blanks. Murphy has been committed to the Old Capitol to await an investigation.

Several more of the Washington and Baltimore merchants, arrested on a charge of supplying goods to the Rebels, were released this morning under heavy bonds for their appearance at trial.

Hamilton Bishop, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, a notorious scout of Mosby's, was captured on Wednesday in London county, while scouting within our lines.

Colonel North, New York State Agent, Levi Cohen, M. M. Jones, Reeves, and Schofield, were put on their trial to-day, before the Military Commission, on the charge of fraud in New York soldiers' votes. Mr. Gillette, counsel for prisoners, denied the jurisdiction of the court.

First, over the parties; second, over the subject-matter; third, because it is not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; fourth, that it is a subject over which the National Government has never legislated; fifth, that there is no law of the National or Federal Government authorizing the institution of this court, or the trying of a citizen who is not in the military or naval service of the United States for any offense, he not being a spy from the enemy.

Judge Advocate Foster replied in forcible terms, saying that if the arguments of the defense were sound, then the Military Commission would have no jurisdiction even over a spy belonging to the enemy, for he certainly is not in the military service of the United States.

In consequence of the indispositions of Mr. Gillette, the Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL NORTH.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The trial of Colonel S. North, New York State Agent, and of Levi Cohen and M. M. Jones, was commenced to-day before the United States Military Commission, of which General Doubleday is President and Colonel J. A Foster, Judge Advocate. Messrs. R. H. Gillette and J. D. McPherson appear as counsel for the prisoners.

The above-named parties, together with Reeves and Schofield, are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and of fraud towards the New York electors, in that they forged the names of officers and soldiers to what purported to be ballots of said soldiers, to be used at the election to be held on Tuesday next.

They are also charged with falsely and fraudulently issuing papers and sending blanks which purported to be signed by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, authorizing certain parties to cast their votes at the ensuing State and National election, with intent to defraud the true elector of his rights.

Mr. Gillette, one of the counsel for the prisoners, pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, arguing that the court had no jurisdiction first, over the parties; second, over the subject-matter; third, that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; fourth, that it was a subject over which the National Government had never legislated; and fifth, that there was no law of the Federal Government authorizing the jurisdiction of a military court for the trial of any one not in the military service of the United States.

Mr. Gillette argued that the Federal tribunals had not in any way or manner authorized the trial of persons by a Federal Court for crimes committed against the laws of any State or States. If the accused had committed a crime, it was only a violation of a statute of the State of New York, and consequently the tribunals of the United States have no jurisdiction. If an offense has been committed, it is against the laws of New York, and that same law prescribes the penalties and modes of trial and punishment.

If an offense is committed in any other State against a law of New York under the extradition law, the party charged with the crime is liable to be taken to New York. If the parties here charged have not committed a crime against the State of New York, it must appear affirmatively the crime is one against the statute laws of the United States, as it has been decided. There can be no offense against the United States unless it is specially made so by statute.

It is not asserted that the prisoners have committed an offense against a statute of New York. There are no common law offenses in the United States; and it has been expressly ruled that what are common law offenses of England are not offenses against the United States.

No offense, such as these prisoners are charged with, has been created by a statute of the United States, and consequently the tribunal has no jurisdiction. The Court cannot assume the jurisdiction; for no power has been conferred upon it to try these cases, and a man cannot be arraigned when it is impossible to put your finger on a law designating the crime.

What would be the effect if this Court assumed to execute the laws of the State of New York? Would an acquittal or a conviction stop the mouth and tongue of justice in New York? Will this or any other tribunal assume to deprive New York of vindicating her own laws? It matters not what the decision may be here; the State of New York demands the offender, if there is one, and insists upon receiving him.

It is the justice of New York that must overtake these men if they have been guilty. If any other tribunal tries them, what is the measure of punishment for them? In all laws there is a punishment for their violation; but what is to be the punishment here? If there is no limit, then there is no boundary beyond which the Court cannot go.

There are in this matter grave consequences, both to the laws of the land and to the parties charged. It is a theory of all courts that have not a general jurisdiction, that before they can carry into effect their proceedings they must make up the record, and what law can this Court cite giving them jurisdiction over this case? Will they assume it, because it would have been a proper subject for legislation?

Mr. Gillette then cited the case of a court marshal ordered at Puebla, during the Mexican War, by an officer named Hughes, and he was afterwards mulcted in heavy damages in the District, because the military court had no jurisdiction over the offense charged. The counsel said he believed in all sincerity this Court had no jurisdiction over the case.

If the parties charged with a crime had been in the military service of the United States, and had been subject to military order, the Court would then have had jurisdiction.

Colonel Foster, Judge Advocate, in reply, said hat if the last argument of Mr. Gillette were true, then a military commission could not try a spy or a guerilla, for they were not subject to the military orders of the United States. The right of trial by jury was a right to which all claimed to be entitled, yet a guerilla could not demand such a trial, nor could a traitor demand to be indicted in a Court before trial. In time of war, certain peace powers were necessarily suspended.

Colonel Foster referred to the case of Vallandigham, and quoted largely from the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the application of Mr. Pugh for Vallandigham's release, to show they recognized the fact that, in urgent and peculiar cases, military courts had full powers and jurisdiction. In all these cases the state and condition of the country must be considered.

It is charged the rights of the soldiers have been violated; and as they are in the field and not in a State, where there are recognized courts of law, military tribunals were the proper ones to take note of the matter. The District of Columbia has been considered as in the field. The parties charged with crime here were also considered as in the field, and consequently, assuming that fact, soldiers in the field had been defrauded, and by parties also in the field, and amenable to answer to a military court as the only one having a proper jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of Colonel Foster's remarks the Court adjourned at Mr. Gillette's request until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE NORTHERN RAIDS.

Gen. Butler Gone to New York.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The *Chronicle* states that General Butler has gone to New York, probably to take command there.

The United States Government has taken measures to meet any Rebel raids along the Canada border.

THE CHARLESTON "MERCURY" ON AN ARMISTICE.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The article from the Charleston *Mercury*, to which the Philadelphia *Age* takes exception, came from the regular agent of the Associated Press, at Newbern, North Carolina, and is undoubtedly authentic.

The National Banks.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The official statement shows that on the 1st Monday in October, 1864, the resources of the National Banking Association were over $297,000,000, including about $93,250,000 of loans and discount, and nearly $45,000,000 in specie and other lawful money. The profits are stated at $3,000,000.

Search for the "Tallahassee."

PORTLAND, Maine, November 3.—The United States steamer *Miami*, Lieutenant Parker, from New Bedford, put into Portland this morning for information in regard to the *Tallahassee*, and sailed again at 8 o'clock to make a further search.

Arrival of the Steamer "Lafayette."

NEW YORK, November 3.—The steamer *Lafayette*, from Havre on the 19th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Flour heavy; sales of 6000 bbls. State, $9 60@10 25; Ohio, $10 10@11 50; and Canada, $10 50@11 50. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 14,000 bush. at $1 40@1 42. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 200 bbls. at $41 00@42. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Cumberland preferred, 84½; Illinois Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 122; Reading, 113½; Hudson River, 121¾; Canton Company, 54; Missouri 6s, 81; Erie, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90½; Illinois 6s, 99; Cumberland, 70½.

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware (favorably to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $1054 22 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK P. RUBBELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 227 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
11-2 rt PRESIDENT.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the SOLE AND LEHAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCHRISTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HOGOAKE, and KRUMBRUGGER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 32 PINE STREET, Room 6.
10-25-1m New York.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James E. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's locks, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $5 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Inflammations of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stones in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever Affection (or Whites in females), where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Affection or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and deodorizing, removing all scalding, heat, stricture, and pain, intended for the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all the sharp quack injections.

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An excellent opportunity will thus be afforded to the Stockholders (or only to such of them as desire), to see the operations of the Company in full working.

A few tickets will be disposed of to non-subscribers who may contemplate taking stock.

Arrangements will be made to enable every one to depend on the hour who may desire to do so.

Single tickets for the Excursion will be $5 each; ticket for a lady and gentleman $9, to defray the cost of the fare. Abundant refreshments will be provided by the Company without charge.

As the number of tickets is limited, it would be well for those who desire to join in the Excursion to procure them early. Ladies can participate in the Excursion with gentlemen only.

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